Science, Invention and Manufactures.
Burdan's Quartz-Crusher and Analgamaton.—Having witnessed, among a large party, the operation of this machine, now making some stir in the gold-seeking world,

we shall endeavor to give some account of it.

The crusher is an iron ball or globe, weighing five thousand pounds, and some thirty inches in diameter, which rewolves in a mammoth cup, not unlike a potash kettle, which is obliquely suspended from and strongly secured to a beavy wooden framework, which should be very firmly imbedded in the earth or fastened to an unyielding platform resting thereon. This cup or basin is made to revolve by an ordinary application of steam-power by means of a belt, and thus the ball, continually seeking the lowest position. pin to a stem in the center of the cup. A stream of water seconducted into the cup from above, and forms a pool of some three or four pailfulls around and under the ball. The mercury is of course under the ball, and the quartz is shoveled into the pan or may be poured in from a hopper above. So far, gold-miners will recognize it as an improved Chilian Mill, of extraordinary power. But bemeath the pan or cup-or rather in a cavity at the botsom thereof formed expressly to this end, a small fire is made, which (being fed with air through half a dozen orifices at regular intervals surroundied it.) is fanned into lively action by the revolution of the cup, and heats the quickeileer moderately without heating essentially the water, continually pouring in above it, cashing about and running off, surcharged with the pulverized quartz. The effect of this contrivance is claimed to be the perfect amalgamation of the gold (or other precious metal) with the thus elivened and expanded quick-silver without subliming Shat metal and causing it to pass off as vapor. By this means it is claimed that the very last particle of gold is extracted from the quartz and held by the mercury, ensuring a product per tun of quartz three or four times as great as has hitherto been secured; so that the owners of this machine may make money faster by washing the 'tailings' or already pulverized and exhausted quartz at any gold-lig. chines from rich quarts not previously exhausted.

The experiment we witnessed yesterdsy was made upon two barrels (about 1,000 lbs.,) of 'tailings,' or exhausted quartz from Gold Hill, N. C., which was ground over and amalgamated as aforesaid, and, the amalgam being retorted the product was 2 oz., 18 pwts., 1 grain, or \$50 78 of gold.

After the conclusion of this experiment, about 70 lbs. of quartz rock from the Rutherford, N. C., mine was crashed in the machine and produced a quantity of metal which weighed down \$9.50 in gold coin; but as there was a small mixture of lead in the residuum, the precise valuation could not be ascertained without an assay. It was estimated by gentlemen present to be about \$8. The quartz from which this was taken exhibited little, if any, gold to the naked eye. Of course a buyer of Gold-crushing Machines would wish

lo assure himself by experiment of the richness of the quartz employed in the experiment, the time required to erush and amalgamate a tun of it, the power employed, waste (if any) of quicksilver, &c., &c. On all these points, we are no authority. The price of the machine we under stood to be \$2,000.

WEAVING OF BROCATELLES .- The weaving of this elegant port of tapestry goods by power-looms has been introduced at Humphreysville, Conn. The Journal and Courier (New Haven) thus speaks of the enterprize:

Haven) thus speaks of the enterprize:

"The adaptation of heavy machinery to the production of silk goods, is a stride in manufactures which only those can appreciate who are familiar with the business. During three years of patient toil, in the face of difficulties which seemed insurmountable, and surrounded by discouragements which would have broken the spirit of ordinary men. ments which would have broken the spirit of ordinary men, the projectors of this enterprize have moved steadily forward with an unfalling confidence in their ultimate success; and we are rejoiced to learn their labors are being crowned with a rich reward, exceeding their most sanguine expectations. The fabric they manufacture has been brought to great perfectioh, and a large demand, greater than their present facilities can supply, is pressing upon them from the larger marts of trade. Biglow's celebrated power-loom, the use of which is confined to this company, has been adapted to this work by the ingenuity of Mr. J. P. Humaston, to whom alone the credit is due for the introduction of this new branch manufacture; and, so nicely is the machinery balanced, that the breaking of a single thread, though excarcely larger than a twisted spider's web, throws the whole machinery out of goar, and all the whoels, shuttles and pullies are brought to a dead stand, that the thread may be mended. Indeed, so ingenious is the adaptation, it seems almost to possess human intelligence. This company are using only original designs, and so complicated are some of these, it requires eight thousand cards, each perforated with from twenty to seventy holes, every one of which are worked through the harness of the loom to represent a few inches of the fabric correctly. Mr. Humaston has invented a cord catter, with which a child can perform as much labor in a week, as two men can in a month without it; and this enables them to be prodigal in new designs. For a hundred years these goods have been made in Europe, but only on the old fashion hand loom, and one yard per day is considered a fair day's work there, even at the present time. On these power-looms a girl can weave six yards per day, of better fabric than any German goods imported, and almost equal to the best French Brocatelles."

The Masufacture of Flax.—At a recent meeting of the London Society of Arts, an interesting paper "on recent improvements in the manufacture of flax," wa

the London Society of Arts, an interesting paper "on roceat improvements in the manufacture of flax," was read by Professor Wilson, late Principal of the Agricultural College at Cirencester. The professor stated the object of dressing the straw, which was to separate the inner fibre from the two outer ones. Two methods of dressing had been hither to resorted to, the mechanical and the chemical; in the former the flax was dealt with in a dry, in the latter in a wet state. For a poor quality of flax, the mechanical process was preferable, on account of the expense of steeping. As this process did not touch the azotised substance found in flax, it left it with the liability to fermentation, and consequent deterioration of the fabric, under certain conditions. Patents for improvements had been taken out in 1812 and 1819; but none of the mothods removed the liability to fermentation. This could only be done by the chemical processes. In one the fermentation was directly excited; in another, the azotised substances were steeped out. Two principles had been recently brought into operation which adon Society of Arts, an interesting paper "on re

another, the azotised substances were steeped out. Two principles had been recently brought into operation which were likely to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flax. Having described the method of steeping as hitherto practised in Ireland and on the Continent, by immersing in water, still or running, or by "dew-rotting," the object of which was to excite and exhaust the fermentative action—the professor observed that the use of hot water materially accelerated the process. This was known to and practised by the Malays and the Bengalesco.

It was not, however, until 1846, that a patent had been taken out, by a German named Schenk, for the scalding or hot water process. It was introduced into Ireland in 1848, and now upward of 40,000 tuns of flax were prepared in this way every year in Ireland. That useful body, the Flax Improvement Society, had instituted a series of experiments, the result of which was, that Schenk's process gave an advantage of 20 per cent, in the yield, and a still greater advantage in the spinning quality of the flax. The result of a large rottery near Belfat was that 67 tuns of straw yielded 39 tuns after steeping, which, when soutched, were reduced to 5.9 tuns, and about 14 tuns of tow or plucking, a much large rottery near Belfast was that of tuns of straw yielded 391 tuns after steeping, which, when scutched, were reduced to 5.0 tuns, and about 14 tuns of tow or plucking, a much larger result than was obtainable by other means. Another chemical process, instead of exhausting the fermentative qualities of the flax, made use of alkalies to dissolve out the anotised substances. This had been first suggested so long ago as 1747, had been carried out to a great extent in Prusma, and was well known to the French chemists Bernouille, Gay-Lussac, and others. While the cold water process occupied from seven to fourteen days, Schenk's process reduced the time to from 72 to 96 hours. Recently, however, Mr. Watts, of Glasgow, has patented a method of applying steam to the same purpose; and this was done with so much effect that the process might be expected soon to become general.

nuch effect that the process might be expected soon to become general.

The advantages of this process were—a great saving of time, from eight to twelve hours being sufficient to bring the flax into a condition fit for scutching; the operation of scutching was facilitated; the fibre was improved; there was extremely little waste; and the production of noxious gases was avoided. Messra. Leadbitter, of Belfast, had adopted this process, and had invited the attention of the council of the Flax Improvement Society, who, in November last, reported that 10½ cwt. of flax, after being steamed 11 hours, was reduced to 7 cwt. 11 lbs.; after scutching it yielded 187 lbs. of fine flax, 197 lbs. 6½ cz. of fine scutching tow, and 35 lbs. 3 cz. of coarse tow—being about 18 lbs. of fine flax for every cwt. of tow. Only 36 hours were required for the whole process of converting the straw into fine flax fit for the spinner; and the cost was not more than £10 per tan. Samples were sent into the market, and fetched from £56 to £70 per tum. No sooner had the committees pronounced in favor of this process, than another was patented by another ingenious Scotchman, Mr. Bachanan, who, instead of employing steam, as in Mr. Watts's process, at once applied to the straw hot water raised to a high temperature by means of condensed steam. The principle was to keep up a series of immersions in hot water, whereby a much greater effect was produced than by allowing the flax to remain in the same hot water.

Ten such immersions affects of Watta's or Cla not water. Ten such immersions were sufficient to preduce all the effects of Watta's or Claussen's process, occupying not more than a few minutes each. By this process the steeping water, instead of becoming the receptacle of nexious products, was nothing more than flax tea, and its feeding properties were quite equal to what was known as distillers wash. In Ireland it was used for feeding pigs and cattle. The Professor said he had seen many experiments on the processes of Mr. Buchar an's patent, and he believed it equal to that produced by any of the other processes, and a great saving of manual labor being effected. The processor suching over the hand process pointed out. In England and the superiority of miliacutching over the hand process pointed out. In England appared of 300,000; in Ireland, about 500,000; being a total of upward of a million. The fixed capital invested in the spinning and weaving process in England was estimated at five millions. On the continent the greater portion of the manufacture was still performed by hand labor. The requirements of this country considerably exceeded the production. About 70,000 tuns of flax fiber were imported of olicake, for the feeding of cattle; making a total of before the manufacture was still performed by hand labor. The reduction. About 70,000 tuns of linseed, and 70,000 tuns of linseed, and 70,000 tuns of linseed, and 70,000 tuns of linseed and 70,000 tuns of linseed and 70,000 tuns of linseed, and 70,000 tuns of linseed and 70,000 tuns of linseed, and 70,000 tuns of linseed and 70,0

tween £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 paid to other countries for an article which this country was well calculated to pro-

Mr. Davey, the gentleman referred to above, said he had Mr. Davey, the gentleman referred to above, said he had patented some machinery for preparing flax by the dry process, but he had not yet brought it publicly forward; the reason was, he did not wish to appear as a rival of Chevalier Claussen. His plan was to get rid of the ligneous portion of the plant, which constituted three-fourths of its bulk, before proceeding to treat it chemically; for he had never proposed to contine himself entirely to mechanical processes. He had seen some works at Belfast on Schenck's principle, but did not approve the flax thus produced. So lately as last evening he had learnt from Mr. Cobden, M. P., in the lobby of the House of Commons, that a relative of his, who had commenced the manufacture on Schenck's process, had abandoned it, and gone somewhere on the Continent. Mr. Davey proceeded to point out some objections to the steam and hot water processes.

The "Hook Hended Spike Case."

The "Hook Headed Spike Case."

The recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of "The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, vs. Erastus Corning, John F. Winslow and James Horner," (commonly known as the "Hook headed spike case,") has been very generally announced by the newspapers. Probably few more important suits at law, touching the validity of a patent, or one that has involved a larger amount of danages, has come to a final decision in this country. It definitely settles the validity of a patent by which an article is manufactured, than which there is scarcely another in more extensive uses, and vests in the Patentee, Henry Burden, Eso., of this city, the sole right hereafter to manufacture Esq., of this city, the sole right hereafter to manufacture and vend the article. We shall probably be doing a favor to the public, and more especially to a class of manufacturers who, as well as the immediate defendants in this suit, have an interest in the subject, by stating briefly the length and breadth of the decision referred to.

To a full understanding of this, it is not necessary to go

To a full understanding of this, it is not necessary to go into a full history of the suit, or of the different suits between the parties on the same matter, all of which resulted in favor of Burden; yet a few facts may be stated. Burden's first patent was dated in 1840. In 1842 he brought a suit against Corning, Winslow & Horner, for violating said patent, which suit resulted in a verdict of \$700. A motion for a new trial having been overruled, the verdict was carried into a final judgment against the defendants. In 1848, having reason to believe that Messrs, Corning, Winslow & Horner continued to use his patent, Burden brought a suit, and filed a bill for a perpetual jojunction and damages, the in United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.

The validity of the patent was again sustained, but the in-

the in United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York.

The validity of the patent was again sustained, but the injunction was not granted, the defendants alledging that they had a license to manufacture. Burden appealed to the United States Supremo Court, and on this appeal is the present decision. To a better understanding of the decision, we will state briefly what Burden prayed for in his bill, viz: "That the Court would enjoin the defendants, Corning, Horner and Winslow, their attorneys, agents, and workmen, to desist from making, using or vending any machine containing the improvements for which letters patent were granted to Burden on the 2d of September, 1840, and from selling or using any spikes which they then had on hand which had been manufactured by their machines containing the improvements of that patent; and that an account

which had been manufactured by their machines containing the improvements of that patent; and that an account of the profits which they had derived from the use of such patented improvements should be made."

The Court, in giving their decision, say that the license, permit or instrument set up by the defendants, in their answer and defense, and under which they claimed to manufacture, was not a license; and touching the other allegations in the bill, the Court say they were all "either proved or admitted by the answer of the defendants." In every training for size ", say the Court," which we can take of this or admitted by the answer of the detendants. "In every point of view," say the Court, "which we can take of this case, we think that the defendants have infringed the patent for making hook or brad headed spike, with Burden's bending lever. We shall direct the decree of the Court below to be reversed, and shall order a perpetual injunction, to enjoin the defendants from using the machine with Burden's heading lever in the propagators of brad heads. den's bending lever in the manufacture of brad-headed spike, and shall remand the case to the Court below, with directions for an account to be taken, as prayed for by the

This case having been remanded to the Court below—(the This case having been remanded to the Court below—(the U. S. Court of the Northern District of New York.)—it becomes the duty of this Court, without discretion, to execute the lejunction and decree of the highest court in the hand. At its next term, probably in June next, there will be an examiner or commissioner appointed, to inforce the lejunction, and examine into the profits made by Corning, Winslow and Horner, by the use of Barden's patent, and the amount of "damage sustained by Burden, in consequence of the unjust and unlawful violation and infringement by the defendants." These two items, when ascertained, will constitute the damages to which the Court has adjudged Burden to be entitled. The sum that will be paid over by the defendants in this suit is understood to be large, as an extensive business has for many years been done in

Hurden to be entitled the defendants in this suit is understood to be large, as an extensive business has for many years been done in the manufacture of the Hook-headed Spike.

We understand that it is Mr. Burden's intention to take vigorous measures to compel all others who have made unlawful use of his patent, to make proper restitution. Under this decision there would seem to be no escape for the parties implicated, who are understood to be numerous.

[Troy Whig.

Opening of the Canals.

Opening of the Canals.

The Argus of the 20th says: The State canals under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, are to be opened for navigation to-day. So far as we are able to learn, they are in complete order throughout the entire line.

On the Eastern Division, the water was in part let in yesterday; and is no doubt in complete order to-day. The drain at Utica, we learn is completed. Sections thirty-nine and forty-eight, the former near Hoffman's Ferry, and the latter near Fultonville, are also completed on the enlarged plan and the work closed up.

near Fultonville, are also completed on the enlarged plan and the work closed up.

At Cohoes, where the towing path bridge formerly stood, but which was burned down a few weeks since, a rope ferry has been constructed across the Mohawk. The river at this point is about a quarter of a mile wide, and boats entering into, or emerging from the Champlain Canal, will be propelled with the horses on board, after the fashion of the numerous ferries along the Mohawk.

The Rochester American states that there is a break in the bank of the Eric Canal near Albion. This, we are informed, is the break which occurred late last fall. It has been repaired, and there will probably be no detention of boats at that point.

boats at that point.

The Rochester Union learns from the Division Engineer, that there is a heavy leak in the canal at or near Albion and the further filling of this level will be suspended until i

shall have been stopped.

At Rochester, boats have been moving a day or two, preparatory to receiving cargoes.

At this end of the line there are about one hundred boats, already freighted with merchandize—averaging some sixt tens each—ready to depart, and which leave in rapid su-Everything in this quarter indicates as

Capture of a Whaler and Murder of Her Crew. The New-Bedford Mercury has received intelligence from Hong Keng of the cutting off, at Pleasant Island, of the brig Inga, of New-Bedford, and the massacre of her company .-Although given on the authority of Hong-Cong journals, The Mercury does not attach full credence to the intelligence

but fears that it may be true.

The statement is, that the American ship Bartholo Gosnold had arrived at Hong-Kong, bringing a report that she had met, off Pleasant Island, one of the Caroline group she had met, off Pleasant Island, one of the Caroline group-another whaler, the Napoleon, on board of which was a sail-or belonging to the crew of the Ings, who stated that the natives of the above island came on board the Ings, under pretense of trading, and attacked and murdered the Captain and all the white portion of the crew, with the exception of the narrator. They then plundered the vessel, and at-tempted to scuttle her, but not being able to do so they set fire to her. The fire, went out, and they likewise failed in fire to her. The fire went out, and they likewise failed in an attempt to run the brig on shore, as a strong current and a fresh breeze off the land carried her out to sea.

In addition to this very imperfect story is a statement, copied from the Friend of China newspaper, that an American ican, by the name of George Mayhew, formerly one of the crew of the Inga, had arrived at Hong Kong from Pleasant crew of the Inga, had arrived at Hong Kong from Pleasant Island, where a year before he had been left at his own request, and had remained among the natives; and that he corroborates, to a certain extent, the report of the sailor first mentioned. He (Mayhew) states that in Nov. 1852 he boarded the Inga in a canoe, with a crew of natives, from Pleasant Island; that he found her crowded with natives who had reached her before him, and who were plundering the vessel; that he was himself seized by some of the matives and thrown overboard; that he succeeded in getting on board his canoe, and that soon afterward the natives who had gone on board with him loaded the canoe with plunder from the Inga, and paddled ashore; and that when he last saw the Inga, she was headed to the east with all be last saw the Inga, she was headed to the east when sail on. He says nothing about a massacre, but states that when he left Pleasant Island there were two of the Inga's when he left Pleasant Island there were two of the Inga's men, who semehow had got on shore, and who were living there, but that he had no chance to talk with them. He found himself uncomfortable there, and left in the John Wells, of New-Bedford, in January last, and arrived at Hong Kong, as above stated.

The whole stery is unsatisfactory. It renders it certain that there has been serious trouble on board the Inga: but not so certain that the trouble arose from the unprovoked hostility of the natives.

An exchange paper states that about 19 years ago a Mr. Hait, of Wilton, in Fairfield County, Conn., then a re-markably good student in his collegiate course, was sud-denly deprived of his reason and memory. Under these circumstances, his father, Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hart. circumstances, his father. Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hartford, but finding no relief he sent him to Dr. Chapian, of
Cambridge, Massachusetts. The doctor said there was no
present relief for him, but at the age of thirty-six or thirtyseven, there would be a change; that the brain was too
much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that
age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthily.

His arrives father and family are their heads with the con-

CANADA. Commerce of the Prevince-Death of Justice Sullivan -Reduction of Canal Tolls-Excitement among the

oce of The N. Y. Tribune. TORONTO, Tuesday, April 19, 1858. The great bulk of the Commerce of this Province is shared between Eugland and the United States. The tendency of it is rather in favor of the latter country, as will be seen by the following statement of the value of our imports, and the countries whence derived, for the last four years:

1010.		1300					
WHENCE !M/ORTED.	£	5.	D.	2 107 110	5.	D.	
Great Britain	1,669,002	12	0	2,497,200		- 0	
North American Colonies				96,404	19.	6	
West Indies				1,112	19	.73	
United States				1,646,715	- 0	- 5	
Other foreign countries				91,303	18	4	
. Totals	3,002,599	12	4	4,245,517	3	6	
	1851.			185	12.		
WHENCE IMPORTED.	£	5.	D.	£	8.	D.	
Great Britain	3,612,033	1.3	6	2,667,783	13	0	
North American Colonies				120,238	10	-7.	
West Indies			4	1,978	13	1	
United States	O DOT ALL	1	- 4	0.119.423	6	4	
United States	-,004,441	0		169,899	113	7.3	
Other foreign countries	142,074	.0.	3	8.0044.0004	-	_	

Totals...... 5,358,697 12 7 5,071,623 3 11 The description of the leading articles imported during the last three years, with their value, is shown in the following statement:

the following statement.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Coffee of all kinds in cwt.	10,182	11,965	
Sugarin ewt.	140,499	159,133	191,338
Molassesin cwt.	61,009	69,989	91,236
The line	3,517,166	3,728,080	4,483,347
Tobacco, not Cigars Ihs.	3,183,662	3,417,512	2,283,390
Spiritsgals.	209,560	298,280	413,295
Spirits	240,007	236,900	223,265
Winegals.	£4,938	£6,238	£7,061
Salt Fishvalue.	1000	£14,773	£95,230
Salt Fish, freevalue.	£4,125	14,998	£6.157
Fresh Fishvalue.	2 1,140	£706	£1,637
Fresh Fish, freevalue.	£20,863	£27,809	1.29,302
Glassvalue.	£35,281	£50,758	£46,267
Tanned Leather value.	27,281	20,122	4,498
Mess Porkewt.		11,966	13,894
Riceewt.	Fans 018	£976,316	
Cotton manufacturesvalue.			£19.993
India Rubber yaiue.	£330,211		£486,696
Iron and Hardware value.	£19,036		£81,141
Machineryvalue.	Fire 569	£113,637	184.175
Luca value	£129 050	£194 571	£200,017
perile		£194,571	
Woolens,vaine,	1548,334	£732,917	£767,313
Iron-Har Rod, Sheet, value,		£121,199	£78,747
Hallor Plata and R'way value.	-		£200,790
The importations of Suga	r. which	have cont	inued to

increase, in spite of the present high duties, will receive a considerable augmentation from the reduction of duties soon to take effect. The Temperance movement has not left any mark on the importation of spirits, which has steadily continued to increase. The decrease in the article of Cotton manufactures in 1852, is attributable to the fact that considerable supplies were on butable to the fact that consensate and partial band at the beginning of the year. American Cottons have almost entirely beaten the English article out of the market. This result is owing to the superior quality of American Cottons: their greater evenness, better ma-terial and surpassing durability. There are plenty of persons who would rather purchase certain descriptions of American Cotton goods than receive the English article for nothing. The reason why American Cottons are superior to English is probably to be found in the circumstance that the raw material is necessarily of circumstance that the raw inherent is necessary of greater value in England than in the United States. The English manufacturer picks the Cotton, using the line portions for a superior kind of fabric, and working up the coarse or refuse part into strong Cotton fairlies; and it is precisely in coarse Cottons that the Americans so far beat the English; the former, in all cases, using the Cotton "as it is," and never thinking of working the refuse up into a coarse kind of fabric.

The following statement shows the tunuage of our Canals, up and down, for the last three yars:

1859. 1851. 1832.

WELLAND.

Tunnage of property up and down. 329,630 691,527 743,069
Tunnage of all vessels up and down. 587,100 772,623 894,193
87. LAWRENCE.

Tunnage of property up and down. 228,103 430,400 192,575

Tunnage of property up and down. 228,103 430,400 492,575
Tunnage of all vessels up and down. 490,180 526,210 585,455
CHAMBLY AND ST. OURS LOCK.

Tunnage of property up and down. 109,641 110,726 \$7,714
Tunnage of all vessels up and down. 144,394 29,691 82,618
REBLINGTON BAY.

Tunnage of property up and down. 54,997 58,108 75,411
Tunnage of all vessels up and down. 473,690 481,910 559,221
\$7, ANN LOCK.

Tunnage of property up and down. 473,690 481,910 559,221
\$7, ANN LOCK.

Tunnage of all vessels up and down. 59,830 105,333 93,634
Tunnage of all vessels up and down. 124,302 102,407 108,649
This, it must be confessed, is a poor account to give of the trade of our expensive and almost unequalled Canals.
The Welland shows the greatest increase; but there is not much trade to share with a rival canal projected on the

much trade to share with a rival canal projected on the American side of the Falls. But in such cases we must look to the future. Among the difficulties in the way of the projected ship canal to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain are the uncertainty that the Americans will make a ship canal from Whitehall to Albany, and the fact that the Welland Canal is not of sufficient dimensions to allow the large vessels of Lake Erie to most importance to overcome; but over one of them this Province has no control, and it remains to be seen whether Americans will be found ready to construct a Canal of sufficient dimensions from Wnitehall to

Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan, of the Court of Common Pleas, died in this city a few days ago. An Irishman by birth, he came to this country in youth, studied law with his uncle, the late Dr. Baldwin, rose to eminence in his profession, became a councilior of Sir Francis Bondhead when the Liberal Cabinet resigned on the question of "responsible government"; was suc-cessively a Minister of the Crown under Sir George Arthur, Sir P. Thompson, Sir C. Bagot, Sir C. Metcalfe and Lord Elgin, till-appointed to the Bench in 1848, at which time he held the office of Provincial Secretary An inconsistent politician, a genius, a wit, he adorned every position he held by his talents, but often proevery position he held by his talents, but often pro-voked the severest criticism on his administrative acts. He was charged with having advised the Governor not to reprieve Lount and Matthews, who were executed for political offenses growing out of the rebellion of 1837 but he subsequently joined the liberal party and exerted all his talents in their favor in 1844, when Sir Charle Metcalfe attempted to reduce the government of the province to a despotism. The vacant Judgeship will be offered to Hon. Robt. Baldwin, late Attorney-General of Upper Canada, but it is generally believed that he will refuse, in which case the present Attorney-General for Upper Canada will most probably receive the ap pointment. First-class legal talent is a scarce article in the Province just now; and the Bench being for the most part of the Tory complexion, the ablest lawyers find their account in arraying themselves on that side ent. First-class legal talent is a scarce article the better to get a hearing from their lordships.

The reduction effected in our Canal tolls on the following articles, viz: pot and pearl ashes, bacon, beer, butter, cider, junk, lard, lard oil, pork, rags, tallow, vine

	sto per veight. 66.
St. Lawrence Canal, down	9d. 9d.

An election of one Member for this city will take place on Monday next, Mr. W. H. Boullon having be unseated for want of sufficient qualifications: that is the property on which he qualified was found to be of cient value. The contest is between two Tories-Mr. H. Sherwood, once Attorney-General, and Ogle R. Gowan, a man possessing great Orange influence. Gowan, a man possessing great Orange innuence. The probabilities are that a general election will take place soon after the Representative bill becomes law provided always it is not lost in the Legislative Gouncil, of which House there is a call for the 4th May, for the purpose of voting on this question. Government proposes to pay the Legislative Councillors, as is the case with the Members of the other House, in order to induce them to attend. At present, it is scarcely possible ever to obtain a quo-rum for the transaction of business, and most of the bills passed through that House are passed without a quorum.

There has been great excitement among the Clergy men in the city, for a week past, owing to the arrest of men in the city, for a week past, owing to the arrest of a person of the name of Lubbin, at the instance of Dr. Burns, of the Free Church, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Lubbin, who represents himself as a Hungarian Converted Jew, stated that he supported five missions, at his own expense, at Vera Cruz, for the conversion of Jews; and for this purpose he collected money. Dr. Burns doubting the statement about the private missions, as well as several others made by Mr. Lubbin, caused him to be arrested. An extract from a letter from Nova Scotia where Lubbin had been, was published in an Upper Canada paper, representing him as an impostor. The first hearing of the case came on on Monday week; and being remanded for further evidence the case came up again yesterday, but was ultimately dismissed. The strongest, and by no means the most amiable feelings were manifested by several Cler-gymen in the city who took sides for or against Lubbin; one went so far as to swear that he would not believ one of his brethren on oath—although he regularly list-ens to his preaching every Sunday. The exhibition of bad feeling which went to this length, was, as you may

WASHINGTON.

The Building of the San Francisco Mint-Appointments in Indiana, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, April 20, 1869.

The last administration advertised, it will be remembered, for bids for the construction of the Mint in San Francisco, directed to be built by act of the last session, and for stocking it completely with requisite paragraphs. and for stocking it completely with requisite parapher-nalia, allowed to the 8th of "Feb. last," for the recepnails, allowed to the cth of "Feb. fast," for the recep-tion of proposals. They had not consummated a con-tract when the new administration came in, a strong dis-position being evinced by parties having influence with Mr. Filimore to bring about the acceptance of another

than the lowest bid, under various pleas.

By act of March 3d, 1853, the new administration were directed to at once open the whole subject matter, extending the time for the reception of bids to the 31st ult. The following bids were made in ail, viz.:

	Opened Feb. 8, 1853:		22
	Me. E. Shina	\$450,000	06
	W J Markland & Co	340,000	00
	Charles Doty	397,900	00
	— Sweet	300,000	00
1	Joseph H. Atkinson & Co. (including lands)	298,000	00
1	Theodore A. Adams	297,000	00
1	Thomas Butler	297,000	00
١	Lamas Fldridge	279,000	00
	Curtis, Perry & Ward, Old Assay Office	275,000	00
ì	Inves Sanderson	274,000	00
1	Warner Haves & Co	271,995	-00
١	W A Barton	239,913	50
Ì	Opened April 1st, as per Act of Congres	s of Ma	reh
ı	3d, 1853: Joseph H. Atkinson & Co. (less land, being		
ł	Joseph H. Atamani & Co. (reas mins) being	5001 TEO	·NO

duplicate of old bid) \$291,159 00 Sweet 279,900 03 Joseph R. Curtis (Old Assay Office) 275,909 00

D. P. Mapes. 268,000 00 W. B. James......\$255,000 Wm. Barton was a foreman, connected with the building of the extension of the Capitol in this city, under Saml. Strong, and it is said here that Curtis, Perry and Ward, the proprietors of the old Assay Office have already bencht him out furnishing the security exacted from him, and executing the contract in their own name. At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Marshall, of California, Congress in passing the California Mint Bill, amended it with the design of precluding the Government from pur-chasing the old Assay Office, though Senator Gwinn worked hard to get that purchase made, Mr. Weller op worked hard to get that purchase made, Mr. Weller opposed the purchase until very recently, when he became the advecate of the scheme, Mr. Edward Curtis of New-York and R. A. Young, Architect, of the new Custom-House at Boston, Mass., were the chief agents of Curtis, Ferry and Ward, though many others appeared to be interested for them. Mr. Edward Curtis and some Philadelphia gentlemen, are the sureties for

Unless the Administration permits the introduction of the old mechinery in defiance of the act of Congress, (which I have no idea will be done, Senator Gwinn to the contrary netwithstanding.) it is conceived that a dol he contrary between standing, to be considered as a large cannot be made at the job for less than \$200,000. If wrote you not long since that Secretary Guthrie was rear burning his integers in this matter, and may now add that they are not yet quite out of the reach of the fire. Peter G. Washington, Esq., who is at Guthrie's elbow, has a long head and much emphasis of character, with perhaps more experience in heading off efforts to "make" one's "Jack" out of the Treasury than any other officer of the Government, not even excepting Father Whittlesey.
There will be a sharp encounter of wits between Sen-

ater Gwin and himself before this new mint is received by the Government as being built and furnished in all by the Government as being built and furnished in all respects according to contract, you may rely on it. It is to be finished in nine months, and not a dollar is to be paid on it until completed and accepted.

Attorney General Cushing has no sinecure in his office. Hearn that for some time past be has worked ten hours per diem. He has just taken the handsome residence of Mrs. Contee on Seventeenth st., purposing to move into it on the 18th proximo.

The Indiana Presidential accountment of Postmasters

The Indiana Presidential appointment of Postmasters so far made, exhibit a more gratifying spirit of harmony between the Senators from that State than has been evinced in any other contest of Federal offices there. Thus Stinson, now Postmaster at Evansville, was urged Bright and Pettit jointly, and so was Flder, the new extmaster at Richmond, Ia., Governor Weight joining them. In the matter of the appointment of Bryant to be Postmaster at Lexington, Mo., Archison carried the day. Last night's Cabinet Council was concerning Mr. King's death. There is loud screaming this afternoon over the 21 removals in the Sixth Auditor's office made to-day. The Cabinet held a long session to-day: the subject matter thereof has not yet transpired. BEPPO.

THE FINE ARTS. Exhibition of the National Academy.

The National Academy of Design has opened its gal able. The pictures are rather fewer in number, but quite as good in quality, and as well arranged as in former years. Last Monday was devoted to the " private view," beautiful Spring day filled the spacious rooms with a throng of invited guests. Should the weather continue fine the crowds attracted to the City by the numerous summer amusements and entertainments, will, doubtless, find their way to the Exhibition of the Academy among the rest.

As is always the case with similar exhibitions, the mass of the pictures composing the present catalogue, -some 450 in all,-are entirely below notice, save as exhibiting to what extent painting may be an occupation, and not, in any sense, an art. Our remarks must accordingly be confined to the comparatively few works which really challenge criticism. In the department of figure composition, there is absolutely nothing. Some few local scenes are worthy of notice, as W. S. Mourr's little picture, No. 160; and TAIT's Scene on the Prairie, No. 430, both conceived with simplicity and truth. Enwis Whire's Separation of the Pilgs int, No. 13, is a sober, modest work, deficient in pie turesque beauty and forcible treatment, and too much in the general style of "Mr. Dusseldorf." No. 95, The Village Paster, by D. M. Carten, is well enough conceived, but the whole picture wants nature; for this reason, the figures are wretchedly poor in every particular. The Entry of Wash ington into New York, No. 239, a drawing in black and white by F. O. C. DARLEY, is a spirited conception, but faulty, and executed with carelessness, disproportion and want of comprehension of nature under such aspects. The figure of Washington is in stature like his great European ntemperary Napoleon, whereas the two were total opposites in that respect. The face will hardly be recognized as like, and the group of distant figures on the hero's left are too small. Probably their perspective relation was guessed at and not submitted to the accurate laws of that science. The heads lack nature and the extremities through. out are slovenly done. It is rather in light and dark, than light and shade, and in this respect is spotted, having blacks in many places where there should be only gray tints. We should say from what we have formerly seen of this artist' productions, that his forte is in outlines and grotesque illus trations. No. 291, Spring, by Mixtnor, is an elaborate draw ing in the arabesque style, and is very scholarly and con-ventional in its treatment. No. 233, a large water color draw ing by WHENERT, from Poe's Raven, was probably neither spired nor dictated by the spirit of that author. FREE NAN's picture of Italian costumes, No. 26, is not worthy of him. It is incongruous in color, bad in form, and wrough out with lines as sharp as if the whole were worked in she t tin. There are several other attempts at composition, but there is little or nothing in them to praise, and we have not the space to devote to their faults.

The chief attractions in the Exhibition are the portraits or rather a few of them, and the landscapes, which are ore numerous and beautiful then usual. In the present rticle we propose to speak of such portraits as give promisence and emphasis to that department, leaving to a future day an analytical review of the landscapes. We regret for the interests of the Academy as well as of the artists them: selves that the American painters and sculptors now in Europe have nothing in the Exhibition. With the exception of BEEMAN, HUNTINGTON and some of the younger men, they have not sent a contribution. In England, France, and Germany the annual exhibitions of the great cities contain the productions of the most eminent artists, and we can easily onceive how essentially the tone of the gallery would b improved if the works of Page, Leurze, G. L. Brows. CRAWFORD, POWERS, HUNT and WOODVILLE, even if but ne from each were to be found in it.

In the first room are two full lengths-one of President Fillmore, by F. B. CARPENTER: the other, of a Young Lady, by L. Lano. The former is somewhat suggestive of the original, though a feeble likeness; in execution it is tame and impoverished, being in demi tint throughout, and therefore flat, and without power. Mr. Lang's picture is the simplest and most pleasing full length we have ever een in the Academy. The subject in itself being agreeably handsome, the artist has continued his work as nature began

picture is disagreeable to the eye. The landscape in the background is too much like its neighbor on the left. And this may be said of everything in the way of landscape in Mr. Lang's present pictures. No. 56, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, by Huntington, is the best portrait we have ever seen by this artist. It has a breadth of light and quiet tone. and a good character of drawing, that allow the eye to rest upon it with pleasure. It is the property of the New-York Gallery, and is a fine acquisition to that almost mythical collection. Mr. Elliorr has some dozen heads, the best of which, if there be any choice, is No. 433. There is a visible falling off in the excellence of his pictures, as compared with some former years. They want the unity in color and simplicity of execution which have hitherto characterised his best heads. There is a violent exaggeration in the contrast of the tints that is at utter variance with nature, and the expression seems forced per-petually to the verge of caricature. Mr. G. A. BAKER also exhibits numerously, and some of his heads are among the best in the collection. They want, however, originality of manner, and seem too much like a cross between Elliott and Huntington, and not sufsufficiently individual and independent. Mr. GRAY's portraits, some dezen in number, are, as usual, yellow, tame and flat. His cabinet pictures are the best, being purer in tone than the larger ones. Nos. 329 and 334 are good examples of this. Mr. Hicks exhibits only three heads, but two of those we regard as of superior excellence-good enough, indeed, to be objects of admira. tion in any exhibition whatever. We refer to No. 122, the portrait of a lady, and to No. 146, the head of a gentleman. The execution of these two pictures indicates a great vario ty and freedom from mannerism in the artist. Each is treat. ed with power and in a style adapted to its subject, but neither resembles the other in manner. No. 146 is a bold, vigorous head, full of masculine force, and dashing and daring character. No. 122 is marked by intense religious elevation, and a deep, inward spirit, with a certain piercing severity in the eyes. Its coloring is appropriately sober and barmonious, and every detail is wrought out with a carefu and conscientious fidelity which accords with the subject. It is a master-piece.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LUDWIG V. BEETHOVEN'S STUDIEN IM GENERAL-GASSE CONTRAPUNKTE, UND IN DER COMPOSITIONS-LEHRE, &c. Edited by IGNAZ RITTER VON SEVERIED. New edition, by E. M. Pirkkson, 8vo., pp. 525, with Supplement, pp. 113. Schuberth & Co., Hamburg & New York (Broadway, 257). One of the best indications of the real progress of

music in this country, is the increasing call for theoretical works of the highest character. The American press has already placed in the student's hands, the great work of Gottfried Weber, on Musical Composition, and the first volume of the celebrated work of Marx, the Berlin Professor. We learn also that an extensive and very thorough original work on Fugue is in preparation, and will soon be published, by one of our best native musicians, at Boston. The work, whose title is given above, while it belongs to the same class, has a peculiar interest and value, both from the fact that it grew into form under the eye of Albrechtsberger, the most distinguished of theorists, and that it gives us the successive lessons and exercises of the most original and greatest of composers, while yet a student laying the foundation of his future greatness. The work, in fact, is a posthumous publication of the studies of Beetheven, in the science and art of Musical Composition.

It consists of the principles and rules of the art, with so many of the written exercises of the student as are necessary to illustrate them and show in what manner he wrought and interspersed with many characteristic remarks, grave and gay, called forth by antiquated formulas, against which the common sense of young Bothoven even then rebelled.

The simple fact of Beethoven's authorship of these Studien," would merely give them a value as a curiosity to the admirers of his works; the circumstances under which they were composed, however, give them an intrinsic value to the student; and a word upon this point may be interesting and useful.

Beethoven at the age of cleven became a protégé of the Elector of Cologne, whose Court was at Bonn, the boy's birth-place, and to whose musical corps his father and grandfather belonged. The best instruction the place afforded was employed to develope the young musician's extraordinary musical talents, and at the age of fifteen he was appointed assistant court organist; at seventeen he was sent to Mozart, then in Vienna, but the sickness and death of his mother called him home; at eighteen we find him playing the viola in the Electoral orchestra; and finally, at twenty-two, Maximilian sent him again to Vienna to profit by the instructions of Haydn, then the acknowledged head of the musical world. The master and pupil did not prove congenial spirits, and the departure of the former for London in 1793 gave Beethoven the opportunity of placing himself under the care of Albrechtsberger, who as theorist ranked with Haydn as composer.

The young man was already also a composer, and indeed even then a great musician. As a pianist he had but one rival in all Vienna, Wölfll. He was familiar with the works of the various schools, for at that time the cities of the Rhine were neutral ground on which the Italian, French and German styles met on equal terms; and yet all this with Albrechtsberger counted nothing. The pupil had to begin at the beginning, and work his way from the simplest lesson in intervals down to the profoundest depths of fugual counterpoint. The effect of this was to systematize all his knowledge of the science. With a young student the result of the severe course pursued by Albrechtsberger might have led to stiffness and adherence to antiquated form; with Beethoven, who had already in one department of music chosen his own path and was bravely treading it in spite of the opposition of such as were hardly yet reconciled to the innovations of Mozart, it resulted in bringing him to a full and clear view of his own principles of composition, corrected him in some points and strengthened him in others. It enabled him to see precisely on what ground he stood, and ever after, sensible that he had fully mastered the fundamental principles of the science, when the critics blamed him for this. that or the other "breach of the rules" he would rnb his hands together and exclaim in great glee, "Yes, yes, now they are at their wits' ends, and lay their heads together because they cannot find it in the books."

The lessons and exercises of such a student have a value higher than as mere objects of curiosity.

It is a little singular that Seyfried should have included in the "Studien" some things which were only copied from the great composers of a previous age. An allegro from an overture by Handel is an instance, given in Seyfried's edition without credit. The present Editor, Mr. Pearson, has supplied the omission. Another and more noticeable instance is in case of a fugue, which has led Marx into an error, and which was in fact taken from the Gradus ad Parnassum" of the old theorist, J. J. Fux. This is credited by neither of the Editors to its real author, and its defects have been urged against Beethoven who expressly remarks that it is not intended as an example of an artistic composition.

That Beethoven set some value upon these studies, is clear from his having carefully preserved the "five great packages" into which he had bound them, in all his changes of place and residence. Thirty years after he had ceased to be a student with Albrechtsberger, they were found among his posthumous effects, and appear upon the inventory of the public administrator as " No. 149, Contrapunktische Aufsätze. 5 Grosse Packets.' His effects were sold at auction in November, 1827. and the "Aufsätze" were purchased by Haslinger, an old friend of the deceased, and a pretty extensive selection from them published in 1832.

An appendix to the "Studien" contains a Sketch of Beethoven's Life by Seyfried, several of his letters to Haslinger and others, addresses and poems delivered. and music performed, at his funeral, and a new and very fine Catalogue of his works. Mr. Pierson's edition is given without variation from that of Vienna, save certain corrections, the improved Catalogue, and some small additions to the Supplement. The volume is ornamented with two or three fac similes, a view of the monuments to the composer in the Währinger Friedhof, or burial-ground, near Vienna, and in the Munster-square at Bonn, another of the house in which he died, and some other engravings.

A BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF PARTERS. ENGRAVERS, SCULPTORS, AND ARCHITECTS BY SHEARLASHER SPOONER, M. D. Svo. pp. 1.131. G. P. Panna & Ca.

We have here the completion of a voluminous work, of which we have noticed several successive numbers they issued from the press. With no claims to nevelt, is a useful compilation of artistic biography, drawn from a variety of the most authentic sources. The author is a well-known enthusiastic lover of the fine arts, and has devoted known enthusiastic lover of the line arts, and has devoted several years to the study of the subject. He has engaged in the preparation of this work as a matter of personal tasts, and its execution shows the diligence and zeal with which it has been pursued. With the increasing interest in Ar which is now felt in this country, we regard this publication as seasonable, and well adapted to the purpose for which was designed. was designed.

SUMMER RAMBLES IN THE WEST. By Mrs. ELLET. 1202.

pp. 268. J.C. Riker.

This is a republication of the lively correspondence which appeared for the first time in The Tailance last run. mer, enlarged by the addition of new matter, and careful revised. The route of the author was from Sodus Bay by Detroit, through the interior of Michigan to Chicago, thenes to the Lead Regions, Minnesota, Lake Superior, and but to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Her adventures on this varied tour are related, as many of our readers know,

tion in the gigantic West. "GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE," for May, presents an up usually interesting miscellany, both original and selected.

"The Pilgrims of St. Bernard" by T. B. Read is continued. H. W. Herbert contributes a racy article on "Fox-Hun-ing," a topic which calls forth all the enthusiasm of his per. Mormon and the Mormons" by C. J. Peterson gives lucid sketch of the "latter-day saints," whose progress, he regards, as the most extraordinary instance of religious in. posture since the days of Mahomet. The writer's suggestions on the political aspects of the Mornia practice of polygamy are not without weight. In an appreciative netice of Stoddard's "Adventures in Fairy Land," we find a brief criticism on his poetical character, which though somewhat too rose colored, is in the right direction. "Mr. Stoddard is deserving of praise, not only for that which be has performed, but for that which he has withheld. Among the living poets, there is no one possessing a more delicate and subtle fancy, or one more removed from valgar appre-ciation than the author of this volume. His poetical efforts have been small in number, brief in quantity, but composed of the very essence of poesy, thrice distilled, without a trace of the gresser particles that usually cling to human

in a spirited and very agreeable narrative. The volume

will form an interesting standard of comparison, in a few

years, to judge of the progress of improvement and calify

Townsend.) "HISTORY OF LIBERTY," by SAMUEL ELIOT. 2 vols. 8vo. Little, Brown & Co.) This work has already appeared in another form. In the present edition, it has een not only revised, but rewritten. It is evidently the result of diligent research, and conscientious toil in compe-sition. But it lacks the glow of genius to give vitality to its learning. The style is labored and generally accurate but frigid and unimpressive. It shows how little can be effected by mere erudition, without originality. The author owns that he aims at popular effect, but he will surely be disappointed. His work may find its way into the libraries e learned, but it will never reach the hearts of the people. It has the waxy pallor of a hot-house production, and cannot live in the open air.

works even in their highest state of refinement. A more

nervously fastidious writer has not appeared in Eaglish

literature since the death of Gray." (Sold by Stringer &

ET "REASON AND FAITH, AND OTHER MISCELLANIES," by HENRY ROGERS.—This is a re-print of several Edinburgh Review articles by a writer who has lately gained some slight celebrity, especially among theological dilletant in this country. His principal merits are a familiar knowledge of literary history, an oily glibness of expression in the utterance of respectable common places, and a perfect adap-tation of thought to the level of popular prejudices. As a philosophical reasoner, his pretensions are wholly contemptible. The respect with which they have been received in various quarters is only a proof of the superficial culture which is to be found among many of the modern leaders of public opinion. (Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.)

"A TREATISE ON LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS," by Lucius Lyon. This volume may be consulted with advantage by all concerned in the erection of buildings. It gives a full view of the theory of thunder storms, together with a great variety of important practical suggestions. In regard to certain prejudiced opinions which have been entertained as to the operation of lightning-rods, the author claims to have shown that they are founded on no sound basis whatever, and that a judicious application of pointed conductors, both on land and at sea, is not only desirable, but is, in a great variety of cases, quite essential to the preservation of buildings and ships from the ravages of ightning. (12 mo. pp. 191; Geo. P. Putnam & Co.) "The BIBLE HYMN BOOK," edited by Rev. Hora-

TIUS BONAR. A collection of sacred poetry, intended both for general use and for Sunday Schools. It is derived from a great variety of sources, retaining all the well-known favorites, while a large number have been added hitherto but little known. For the most part they are less-dogmatic than lyric and pathetic. (12mo. pp. 381. R. Carter & Brothers.) "THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS GRAT."

12mo. pp. 334. Philadelphia, Henry C. Baird, Sold by Dewitt & Davenpert.) A beautiful edition of Gray, edited by Prof. HENRY REED, with a neat biographical memoir by the American editor.

"HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," by WIL-LIAM GRIMSHAW. A new and revised edition of this excellent School History is published by Lippincott, Grambo

TT "COTTAGE RESIDENCES," by A. J. DOWNING. A new edition of this work, which is alike admirable for the beauty of its style and the practical value of its suggestions is published by John Wiley.

An edition of Miss STRICKLAND'S "MEMOIRS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH" detached from the large work of the author on "The Queens of England," is published by Blanchard & Lea. "A PICTORIAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRIMER.

by J. D. L. ZENDER. This is the first part of a complete course of French, illustrated by 500 engravings. (12mo. pp. 48. J. C. Riker.)

D. " LEGENDS OF THE WEST," by JAMES HALL, A new edition of these popular stories is issued by G. Putnam

ET "ELEMENTS OF HEALTH," by E. J. TILT, M. D. A work full of good sense. (12mo. pp. 436. Lindsey &

The following sketch of the editorial habits of the editor of The Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed, is from The Madison County Whig :

"Somewhere we have seen a sketch of Weed in his sanc-"Somewhere we have seen a sketch of Weed in his sanc-tum, as it was a couple of years since. A large, plain room, containing a few tables, chairs and a sofa, and sp-arated by a partition, plerced with a broad window, from the composing room, was occupied by him in common with his assistants. No room could be less private. Near one corner was the table of the editor, behind a pile of ex-changes, cast aside and trampled down by his feet, to keep the composing room, was occupied by him in common with his assistants. No room could be less private. Nar one corner was the table of the editor, behind a pile of stehanges, cast aside and trampled down by his feet, to keep them from overwholming him and his table. Here here ceived calls from State officers, members of the Legislane, applicants for offices and casual visitors. In the intervalent conversation he wrote his editorials. Not hastly, as may be supposed, but slowly, and with many ersures. His accuracy is the fruit of incessant care. He write much, but always with attention, and with more thought for his readers than for the unlucky compositor who publish articles in type. His manuscript is a combination of fish-hooks, fly specks, dashes and cork-screws, which at times defy deciphering and guesses, editor and compositor slike 'giving it up.' It is a clear case of that 'easy writing which is hard reading.'

"About 3 o'clock his last article is in type and corrected, and his work for the day is ended. Thenceforward he is a leisure, apparently as fresh and vigorous as though he had not just risen from seven or eight hours of the most exhausting labor in the world."

FIRE IN Lowell.—We learn from The Lowell Americant of the most exhausting labor in the world."

FIRE IN LOWELL .- We learn from The Lowell Amertean that a fire broke out early Tuesday morning in the boot and shoe store of E. J. Hall, which, with the house in boot and shoe store of E. J. Hall, which, with the house in rear of the shop, was destroyed. Adjacent shops, occupied by John Wilson, and Moses Stuart, coffee grinder, were also destroyed. Mr. Wilson's loss is \$2,500, insured \$890. Mr. Hall was insured for \$500. The buildings were owned by Wm. Wyman, and were fully insured.

13 Jeremiah Humphrey, charged with manslaughter, in killing Thomas Hussey, at the Glendon Rolling Mills. East Boston, has been discharged. The Jury were of opinion that the act of Humphrey in throwing down Hussey, was done in self-defense, and was, therefore justifiable.

We learn from The Little Rock (Ark.) Waig, the \$2,045 have been offered as a reward for the arrest of Walley in Johnson County, Ark., on the 24th ult., in an affair which we noticed a few days since.

Capt. Epes Sargent died suddenly at his resident a Koxbury on Tuesday evening last.

The Arkansas Whig states that large numbers of

We learn that an English translation will soon appear, dited by J. S. Smith, and is independent in politics. The dress is executed with simplicity and sidelity. though to such as understand the Cerman language this creditable in the highest degree ownerson of the right hand and arm wan the body is raised must be of much greater value. Voter Canada. a puzzle, and the monotonous, green tone pervading the